

## SENATORS TALK ON SUGAR

### Manderson and Peffer in Favor of Paying Bounties.

## REFINERS ROUNDLY CRITICISED

**No Vote on the Schedule Anticipated Until Monday at the Earliest—Senator Harris Will Probably Ask That Sessions Continue Until 10 o'Clock at Night.**

yesterday, but it began tamely with the booming of distant cannon. The entire day was occupied by two speakers, Senators Manderson of Nebraska, and Peffer, of Kansas, both of whom favored a bounty instead of a duty. There were no exciting incidents. It is probable that the bold hand-to-hand fighting over this schedule, on which it is generally ad-

united depends the fate of the bill, will not begin until Monday. It is not considered possible on the floor of the Senate that the sugar schedule can be defeated outright, as the Republicans are not absolutely united, but there is believed to be a possibility that the discriminating duty in favor of the sugar refiner may be partially or wholly defeated.

It is the intention of the Democratic managers, as indicated by the notice given by Mr. Harris just prior to adjournment, to force still longer sessions, beginning on Tuesday next. The Senate is now getting, from 10 a. m. to 4

The tariff bill was then laid before the Senate, and the great battle over the sugar schedule began. The McKinley law placed raw sugar on the free list, and a 10-cent duty on refined sugar, and a bounty of 10 cents to the sugar growers. The House bill repealed the bounty and placed all sugars raw and refined, on the free list. The first bill reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate gave a specified duty of from 1 to 1.25 cents per pound, according to polariscope test. The "compromise" amendment

the sugar schedule go into effect January 1, 1886, the rates being 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, one-eighth of one cent additional on sugars above No. 11 Dutch standard, with an additional one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars paying bounties. It also continued the sugar treaty with Hawaii.

as soon as Mr. Jones had formally proposed the compromise amendment. The sugar schedule, he said, was the interesting schedule of the bill. It contained both sweetness and

laying hands on sugar. The Senate had even departed from the consideration of the bill to make explorations in sugar, not in the cane fields of Nebraska, but in the committee room. The saccharine principle as it impregnated all nature invaded every feature of this bill.

the sugar industry in the United States was enormous, he said. Almost 5,000,000,000 pounds of raw sugar had been consumed last year, representing, if grown and refined abroad, a grant total of \$122,000,000 to be paid to foreigners. Free sugar would mean the immediate destruction of the beet-sugar industry and the gradual extinction of cane-sugar production in the southern states. If properly protected, he prophesied that before 1905 beet-sugar production would have so developed in the North and cane sugar in the South that

He sketched the development of beet-sugar production in other countries under the country system adopted in Germany, Austria,

Hungary, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, and Canada. Even England not to be behindhand, was offering a bounty to her colonies. The total production of cane sugar in the world was 2,350,000 tons, and of beet sugar 3,770,000 tons.

proper time he would offer as a substitute for the sugar schedule the bounty provision of the McKinley bill, continuing it in force until July 1, 1905. He argued at length in support of the constitutionality of bounties, quoting extensively from court decisions, especially the decision of Justice Miller.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) concluded, and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kans.) took the floor.

Mr. Peffer proceeded at great length to support a bounty instead of a duty on sugar.

In the course of his speech he drifted into

Toward the close Mr. Hoar took occasion to arraign Mr. Peffer for appealing to the excitable and discontented people in the country and was met by the Kansas Senator with the boast that he gloried in being the defender

and the champion of the poor. He announced that he would never vote for a duty on sugar, and gave estimates at length to show how much more the import duty cost the people than did the bounty.

When Mr. Peller concluded Mr. Harris in charge of the tariff bill, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Before he made the motion, he declared with his wonted emphasis that the country was impatient and had a right to be impatient over the slow progress made with this bill.

He gave notice that after Monday he would, if he were able, compel the Senate to endure longer hours until the bill was dis-

posed of.

Relative to the Russian Treaty.

Representative Straus, of New York, has introduced a resolution similar to that presented in the Senate by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, for the abrogation of the Russian extradition treaty.

The Roman Tramp's Prayer.

When the Roman tramp set out in the morning for a day's business, he prayed to Themis to teach all housewives the value of hospitality.

Suicides and Deaths

Dr. Henry Van Aethum, an ex-Congressman and Pension Commissioner in President Grant's administration, died to-day at his home in Franklinville, N. Y.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1.—James D. Ford, a prominent attorney of Toledo, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the St. Nicholas hotel here to-day from heart disease.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 1.—William Campbell, a wealthy liquor dealer of Oneida, was to-day found dead in bed with a semi-finished bullet in his head at a relative's residence here in Cleveland, this country. Dependency over heavy losses in speculating and a love affair are said to have been the cause of his suicide.

**PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 1.**—News reached here today that Job A. Turner, formerly a prominent Boston banker and well known throughout the country, committed suicide at South Carver yesterday by shooting himself through the head. Mr. Turner was 46 years of age. He was a member of the firm of A. Turner & Brother, of 88 State street, Boston, which failed some time ago.

**GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 1.**—There died today at the county poorhouse Sylvester Edwards, aged 71 years, who for nearly twenty years had been in a semi-somnolent condition.

With the exception of the times when he was awakened to permit of food being given to him, he was almost continuously asleep. Occasionally when spoken to he would reply in a feeble tone of voice, but would at once relapse into his usual condition.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Samuel von Prang, 46 years old, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the left breast in his rooms in the Brockhoff apartment house, at 101 West Eighty-fifth street. Mr. von Prang was a descendant of the old Dutch family of that name.

originally from Holland. He was a member of the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company, with offices at 31 Broadway. He was very prominent in both the business and social world. About six months ago Mr. von Praag was stricken with paralysis, and since then has suffered greatly from the affliction and its results. It is thought that while in a temporary aberration, caused by his sufferings, he took his life.